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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/691,691	10/24/2003	Takaya Matsuishi	244421US2	6629
22850 7590 10/04/2007 OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314				
			EXAMINER RUTLEDGE, AMELIA L	
			ART UNIT 2176	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 10/04/2007	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/691,691

Applicant(s)

MATSUISHI, TAKAYA

Examiner

Amelia Rutledge

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 7/2/07.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,6-16 and 20-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 6-16, and 20-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment, filed 07/02/2007.
2. Claims 1, 2, 6-16, and 20-26 are pending. Claims 1, 15, 16, 25, and 26 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1, 2, 6-12, 14-16, 20-22, and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moshfeghi, U.S. Patent No. 6,476,833, issued November 2002, in view of Cadiz et al. (hereinafter "Cadiz"), U.S. Patent No. 7,185,290 B2, issued February 2007.**

Independent claim 1 cites: *A display data creating apparatus that creates display data representing a plurality of display sections, each of the display sections containing a prescribed type of information, in response to a request from a client apparatus supplied via a network, and transmits the display data to the client apparatus via the network, the display data creating apparatus comprising:*

a determination part that determines for at least one of the display sections whether the information to be contained in a current display section satisfies a

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prescribed condition based on display configuration definition information; and indicating whether information contained in the current display section has been updated;

Moshfeghi teaches a method of controlling internet browser functionality and display according to user access and authorization levels (Abstract), in response to a client request, with database and browser interface which determines for each display section whether the information to be contained in the display satisfies the user's access permissions (Col. 12, l. 49-Col. 13, l. 37, and Col. 13, l. 39-52). Each section of the browser page contains a prescribed type of information, according to access rules.

Moshfeghi teaches that the browser controls and data contain various display elements which can be resized, rearranged, and hidden, and that windows can be tiled, cascaded, overlapped, minimized, maximized, and that these features were well known in the art at the time of the invention (col. 11, l. 60-col. 12, l. 29). Moshfeghi further teaches that the browser specific controls and data are displayed in the application window in a manner responsive to a user's authorities and preferences indicated in that user's profile records, thus allowing only authorized controls to be viewed (col. 13, l. 39-col. 14, l. 14; col. 14, l. 51-col. 15, l. 5). Therefore, Moshfeghi teaches determining whether the information to be contained in a current display section satisfies a prescribed condition based on display configuration definition information from the user's profile records and authorizations, and teaches user dictionary records with instructions to format application specific controls responsive to the user profile data (col. 14, l. 51-col. 15, l. 5).

While Moshfeghi does not explicitly disclose *indicating whether information contained in the current display section has been updated*; Cadiz teaches the automatic display of customized dynamic thumbnails, called tickets, to represent particular information elements such as web pages, and teaches indicating whether information disclosed in the ticket display section has been updated (Fig. 5, item 545; Fig. 7a, item 710, line 2; Col. 22, l. 11-29). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the function of showing when information in the display had been updated disclosed by Cadiz with the browser controlled display disclosed by Moshfeghi, since Cadiz disclosed that the dynamic display was implemented in HTML, and Moshfeghi disclosed a browser for viewing HTML web pages, in order to further customize the display of information and provide for sharing of pre-defined communications access points and information elements between users (Cadiz, col. 4, l. 35-50).

a display data creating part that automatically changes a display format of the current display section to enhance visual recognition if the information to be contained in the current display section satisfies the prescribed condition when creating the display data.

Moshfeghi teaches that the browser display is updated in accordance with the determination result to create and focus on the relevant data (Col. 14, l. 15-50).

Moshfeghi teaches the dynamic creation of a home page for restricted users based on authorizations in the user profile (Col. 14, l. 15-40). The page is created dynamically on request, therefore it automatically changes a display format if the profile satisfies the

prescribed condition. Moshfeghi also teaches a method of deleting links which are not authorized access, another method automatically changing configuration of a display section based on a prescribed condition (Col. 20, l. 50-Col. 21, l. 56).

While Moshfeghi does not explicitly teach changing a display format of the current display section to enhance visual recognition if the information to be contained in the current display section satisfies the prescribed condition, Cadiz teaches the automatic display of customized dynamic thumbnails, called tickets, to represent particular information elements such as web pages (col. 4, l. 54-col. 5, l. 16; col. 12, l. 46-col. 13, l. 56). Cadiz teaches that the tickets may display any type of information which is accessible via the internet, and that the ticket includes instructions for how to display particular information, such as changing the color of the displayed information when the file has been modified (col. 16, l. 26-col. 17, l. 5). Cadiz further teaches that the ticket window is resizable and dynamically displays the information, and may show visible alerts and show new information in higher contrast or brightness levels (col. 18, l. 50-col. 20, l. 20; especially col. 10, l. 62-col. 20, l. 20).

Both Moshfeghi and Cadiz are analogous art, since both are directed toward the customized display of internet information. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the resizable, dynamic viewer with enhanced visual recognition for information according to prescribed conditions disclosed by Cadiz, to the browser control and authorization system disclosed by Moshfeghi, in order to further customize the display of information and provide for

sharing of pre-defined communications access points and information elements between users (Cadiz, col. 4, l. 35-50).

Regarding dependent claim 2, Moshfeghi teaches embedded browser functionality to determine whether the authorization conditions are satisfied (Col. 12, l. 49-Col. 13, l. 37). Moshfeghi further teaches that the browser specific controls and data are displayed in the application window in a manner responsive to a user's authorities and preferences indicated in that user's profile records, thus allowing only authorized controls to be viewed (col. 13, l. 39-col. 14, l. 14; col. 14, l. 51-col. 15, l. 5). Therefore, Moshfeghi teaches determining whether the information to be contained in a current display section satisfies a prescribed condition based on display configuration definition information from the user's profile records and authorizations, and teaches user dictionary records with instructions to format application specific controls responsive to the user profile data (col. 14, l. 51-col. 15, l. 5).

Regarding dependent claims 6-8, Moshfeghi teaches that display sections are emphasized according to user profile records, i.e., by creating a browser sub-window including specific controls and markup language documents (Col. 21-22, Claim 1, especially (ii)). Further it is suggested in Moshfeghi's disclosure that the display data layout could be modified to expand a particular display section or to position it above other display sections when the prescribed condition is satisfied, because Moshfeghi discloses that the display of controls and data can be resized, rearranged, temporarily hidden, overlapped, minimized, maximized, as windowing layouts well known in the art (Col. 12, l. 18-29).

While Moshfeghi does not explicitly teach resizing and modifying the arrangement of display sections when the prescribed condition is satisfied, Cadiz teaches the automatic display of customized dynamic thumbnails, called tickets, to represent particular information elements such as web pages (col. 4, l. 54-col. 5, l. 16; col. 12, l. 46-col. 13, l. 56). Cadiz teaches that the tickets may display any type of information which is accessible via the internet, and that the ticket includes instructions for how to display particular information, such as changing the color of the displayed information when the file has been modified (col. 16, l. 26-col. 17, l. 5). Cadiz further teaches that the ticket window is resizable and dynamically displays the information, and may show visible alerts and show new information in higher contrast or brightness levels (col. 18, l. 50-col. 20, l. 20; especially col. 10, l. 62-col. 20, l. 20).

Both Moshfeghi and Cadiz are analogous art, since both are directed toward the customized display of internet information. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the resizable, dynamic viewer with enhanced visual recognition for information according to prescribed conditions disclosed by Cadiz, to the browser control and authorization system disclosed by Moshfeghi, in order to further customize the display of information and provide for sharing of pre-defined communications access points and information elements between users (Cadiz, col. 4, l. 35-50).

Regarding dependent claim 9, Moshfeghi teaches an updatable homepage for restricted users where the display configuration definition of each display section is

managed dynamically (Col. 14, l. 15-55). Moshfeghi teaches a "crawler" program to update information contained in the display (Col. 14, l. 32-40).

Regarding dependent claims 10 and 11, Moshfeghi teaches that the display configuration definition information of each of the display sections includes the information about the determination function, because each of the sub-windows are configured according to the directions in the user profile records (Col. 13, l. 21-35).

Regarding dependent claim 12, Moshfeghi teaches means for acquiring user profile and authentication information used for determining the display and layout for each display section (Col. 12, l. 60-Col. 13, l. 5).

Regarding dependent claim 14, Moshfeghi teaches using information stored in a database connected on the network (Col. 7, l. 39-Col. 8, l. 57) to determine user profile information. It is inherent in the disclosure of Moshfeghi that the display sections are updated when it is determined that the database has been updated, because the user home page, for example, is created and continuously updated using dynamic programming techniques.

Regarding independent claim 15, claim 15 reflects the display data transmission system used to implement the display data creating apparatus as claimed in independent claim 1, and is rejected along the same rationale.

Independent claim 16 cites: *A method for transmitting display data comprised of a plurality of display sections, each display section containing a prescribed type of information, to a client apparatus, comprising the steps of:*

upon receiving a request from the client apparatus, determining for at least one of the display sections whether information to be contained in a current display section satisfies a prescribed condition based on display configuration definition information; and indicating whether information contained in the current display section has been updated;

Moshfeghi teaches a method of controlling internet browser functionality and display according to user access and authorization levels (Abstract), in response to a client request, with database and browser interface which determines for each display section of the web page whether the information to be contained in the display satisfies the user's access permissions (Col. 12, l. 49-Col. 13, l. 37, and Col. 13, l. 39-52). Each section of the browser page contains a prescribed type of information, according to determination of user access rules. Moshfeghi teaches that the browser display sub-windows are updated in accordance with the determination result to create and focus on the relevant data (Col. 14, l. 15-50).

Moshfeghi teaches the dynamic creation of a home page for restricted users based on authorizations in the user profile (Col. 14, l. 15-40). The page is created dynamically on request, therefore it automatically changes configuration if the profile satisfies the prescribed condition. Moshfeghi also teaches a method of deleting links which are not authorized access, another method automatically changing configuration of a display section based on a prescribed condition (Col. 20, l. 50-Col. 21, l. 56). Moshfeghi discloses dynamically changing a display with two hotspot links to remove

one of the links (col. 21, l. 32-55), thereby changing the configuration and functionality of the display section.

Moshfeghi further teaches that the browser specific controls and data are displayed in the application window in a manner responsive to a user's authorities and preferences indicated in that user's profile records, thus allowing only authorized controls to be viewed (col. 13, l. 39-col. 14, l. 14; col. 14, l. 51-col. 15, l. 5). Therefore, Moshfeghi teaches determining whether the information to be contained in a current display section satisfies a prescribed condition based on display configuration definition information from the user's profile records and authorizations, and teaches user dictionary records with instructions to format application specific controls responsive to the user profile data (col. 14, l. 51-col. 15, l. 5).

While Moshfeghi does not explicitly disclose *indicating whether information contained in the current display section has been updated*; Cadiz teaches the automatic display of customized dynamic thumbnails, called tickets, to represent particular information elements such as web pages, and teaches indicating whether information disclosed in the ticket display section has been updated (Fig. 5, item 545; Fig. 7a, item 710, line 2; Col. 22, l. 11-29). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the function of showing when information in the display had been updated disclosed by Cadiz with the browser controlled display disclosed by Moshfeghi, since Cadiz disclosed that the dynamic display was implemented in HTML, and Moshfeghi disclosed a browser for viewing HTML web pages, in order to further customize the display of information and provide for sharing of

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pre-defined communications access points and information elements between users (Cadiz, col. 4, l. 35-50).

creating the display data by automatically changing configuration of the current display section to enhance visual recognition in accordance with the determination result if the information to be contained in the current display section satisfies the prescribed condition; and transmitting the created display data to the client apparatus via a network.

Moshfeghi teaches that the browser display is updated in accordance with the determination result to create and focus on the relevant data (Col. 14, l. 15-50).

Moshfeghi teaches the dynamic creation of a home page for restricted users based on authorizations in the user profile (Col. 14, l. 15-40). The page is created dynamically on request, therefore it automatically changes a display format if the profile satisfies the prescribed condition. Moshfeghi also teaches a method of deleting links which are not authorized access, another method automatically changing configuration of a display section based on a prescribed condition (Col. 20, l. 50-Col. 21, l. 56).

While Moshfeghi does not explicitly teach changing a display format of the current display section to enhance visual recognition if the information to be contained in the current display section satisfies the prescribed condition, Cadiz teaches the automatic display of customized dynamic thumbnails, called tickets, to represent particular information elements such as web pages (col. 4, l. 54-col. 5, l. 16; col. 12, l. 46-col. 13, l. 56). Cadiz teaches that the tickets may display any type of information which is accessible via the internet, and that the ticket includes instructions for how to

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display particular information, such as changing the color of the displayed information when the file has been modified (col. 16, l. 26-col. 17, l. 5). Cadiz further teaches that the ticket window is resizable and dynamically displays the information, and may show visible alerts and show new information in higher contrast or brightness levels (col. 18, l. 50-col. 20, l. 20; especially col. 10, l. 62-col. 20, l. 20).

Both Moshfeghi and Cadiz are analogous art, since both are directed toward the customized display of internet information. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the resizable, dynamic viewer with enhanced visual recognition for information according to prescribed conditions disclosed by Cadiz, to the browser control and authorization system disclosed by Moshfeghi, in order to further customize the display of information and provide for sharing of pre-defined communications access points and information elements between users (Cadiz, col. 4, l. 35-50).

Regarding dependent claims 20-22 and 24, claims 20-22 and 24 reflect the methods used for the display data creating apparatus as claimed in dependent claims 6-8, and 14, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding independent claim 25, claim 25 reflects the machine readable program executed by a display data creating apparatus used to implement the methods as claimed in independent claim 16, and is rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding independent claim 26, claim 26 reflects the recording medium storing a machine readable program executed by a display data creating apparatus

used to implement the methods as claimed in independent claim 16, and is rejected along the same rationale.

5. Claims 13 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moshfeghi in view of Cadiz as applied to claims 1-12, 14, 17-22, and 24-26 above, and further in view of O'Kane, Jr. et al. (hereinafter "O'Kane"), U.S. Pub. No. 2001/0029504, published October 2001, now U.S. Patent No. 6,366,919 B2 issued April 2002.

Regarding dependent claim 13, while Moshfeghi in view of Cadiz does not explicitly teach displaying information representing the condition of equipment connected on the network; determining whether malfunction has occurred in the equipment; and indicating the occurrence of malfunction, O'Kane teaches a system for maintaining, updating, repairing, and monitoring remotely located communication equipment sites (Abstract), where equipment status is displayed via the network. O'Kane teaches determining equipment malfunction and displaying the malfunction occurrence (p. 4, par. 58; p. 5, par. 63; p. 6, Claim 1).

Moshfeghi, Cadiz, and O'Kane are analogous art because both are directed toward systems with processing rules to determine display data. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply O'Kane to Moshfeghi and Cadiz, so that the dynamic browser displays of Moshfeghi and Cadiz would have the benefit of a system differentiating user profiles (Moshfeghi) which would provide automated site management to match a work request with a technician or worker having the appropriate skills (O'Kane, p. 1, par. 8), thus allowing industrial use.

Regarding dependent claim 23, claim 23 reflects the methods used for the display data creating apparatus as claimed in dependent claim 13, and is rejected along the same rationale.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments entered 07/02/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant has amended independent claims 1, 15, 16, 25, and 26 to add the limitation *and indicating whether information contained in the current display section has been updated*; (Claim 1).

While Moshfeghi does not explicitly disclose *indicating whether information contained in the current display section has been updated*; Cadiz teaches the automatic display of customized dynamic thumbnails, called tickets, to represent particular information elements such as web pages, and teaches indicating whether information disclosed in the ticket display section has been updated (Fig. 5, item 545; Fig. 7a, item 710, line 2; Col. 22, l. 11-29). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the function of showing when information in the display had been updated disclosed by Cadiz with the browser controlled display disclosed by Moshfeghi, since Cadiz disclosed that the dynamic display was implemented in HTML, and Moshfeghi disclosed a browser for viewing HTML web pages, in order to further customize the display of information and provide for sharing of pre-defined communications access points and information elements between users (Cadiz, col. 4, l. 35-50).

Conclusion

1. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

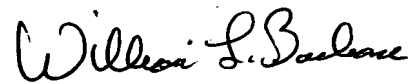
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amelia Rutledge whose telephone number is 571-272-7508. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:30 - 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AR



**WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER**